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Note by the Secretary-General

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I. Africare

Special, 2005

I. Introduction

Africare helps Africa. It is a leading organization among private, charitable organizations in the United States of America assisting Africa. It is the oldest and largest African-American-led organization in the field.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

During the reporting period Africare participated in a number of meetings of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and side events that contributed to the work of the United Nations, including (a) the 2005 National Council Meeting of the United Nations Association USA, held in New York; (b) the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) round table on Liberia, held in Washington, D.C. in 2005; (c) the opening event of the Economic and Social Council for the Global Initiative, held in New York in 2005, at which the President of Africare delivered a speech; (d) the NGO consultations of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), held in Geneva in 2005; (e) the opening session of the annual session of ECOSOC in 2006; (f) the United Nations special meeting on the Millennium Development Goals in 2006 in New York; (g) the consultations of the Asian Development Bank in Tunis in 2007; (h) the meeting of the Women's Foreign Policy Group in 2007; and (i) the sixty-second session of the General Assembly.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

In 2006, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) donated $116,000 to Africare to support its efforts to implement, input and distribute agricultural packs in the Shamva district of Zimbabwe, and in 2008, it donated $48,000 to the organization to assist with the distribution of critical farm inputs (seeds, fertilizers and agro-chemicals) to 11,000 farmers in the Shamva and Buhera districts of Zimbabwe.

In 2005 the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) supported Africare with $123,847 to implement a small holder enterprise marketing programme in Zambia. In 2005, Africare received $151,000 from IFAD for the Promotion of Food Security Opportunities Opposing Drought — Phase 2 in Zimbabwe.

In April 2005 the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) funded the Africare Assisted Settlement Reintegration Project in Liberia with a donation of

$794,515 and, with the Global Fund, provided $259,988 to the organization to fight malaria in Benin.

In January 2006, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provided $589,934 for the management of Gaga camp in Chad and $312,086 to avert a food security disaster for 29,694 refugees from the Central African Republic in Chad.

In 2006 the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provided Africare with $187,723 for the UNICEF bed net distribution programme in Malawi and $102,300 for the distribution of anti-thyroid medication in Malawi.

In 2006, the World Bank and the Japan Social Development Fund provided Africare with $1,447,449 for the implementation of the Women's Initiative for Sex Education and Economic Empowerment in Nigeria: 2,500 women received vocational training through the programme, and an additional $352,500 was provided to it.

C. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.

Target 1: Halve the proportion of people living on less than $1 a day: in Burundi, Africare implemented the Livelihood Security Initiative with funding from USAID. The project led to improvement in agronomic practices, farm yield and income of 5,500 households.

Target 2: Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger: in Burkina Faso, 111,000 benefited from the Zondoma Food Security Initiative.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education.

Target 2A: Ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling: in Angola, 7,000 elementary school pupils in Cunene Province benefited from a comprehensive education intervention aimed at creating suitable teaching and learning conditions.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women: in Zambia, Africare collaborated with the Southern Africa HIV and AIDS Information Dissemination Service to address gender-based violence and promote exercise of women's rights.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

Target 1: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS. Through its projects, 52,545 people received abstinence and behavioural change messages; 454 clients were referred to voluntary counselling and testing; and 30,261 insecticide-treated mosquito nets were distributed to 7,856 households.

Target 3: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases. In Nigeria, with funding from Shell, 65,000 women and children have been treated and over 10,000 women and children have been protected with insecticide-treated nets.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability: The Ugalla Community Landscape Project expanded land area under conservation to 819,235.7 hectares.

2. American Society of International Law

Special, 1993

I. Introduction

The American Society of International Law was established as an international organization in January 1906 and was chartered as a non-profit corporation by an act of the United States Congress in 1950. The purpose of the Society, as stated in its constitution, is to foster the study of international law and to promote the establishment and maintenance of international relations on the basis of law and justice. The current mission statement reads: The American Society of International Law is a membership society dedicated to promoting the use and study of international law.

The Society reports that it has not changed its permanent headquarters nor amended its constitution during the reporting period. The membership continues to be international in scope, with approximately 40 per cent being resident outside the United States. Funding continues to be derived from dues and fees paid by the membership and from sales of the Society's periodicals and other publications to members and the international law community at large. Grants funds for special projects or conferences are sought and received on an irregular basis. The Society added no new organizational affiliations during the reporting period.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

To promote the work of the United Nations, notices of all relevant United Nations meetings were circulated to the membership at large and, in particular, to members of the Society's 23 interest groups. The Society does not take positions on matters of public policy, but it encourages its members to do so and to attend the United Nations conferences in their areas of expertise. The Society has delegated two representatives to the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in New York as well as to the NGO offices in Geneva, New York and Vienna so that that they can attend meetings and keep the membership abreast of events. The Society makes every attempt to keep in touch with the United Nations and to disseminate information about activities of importance to its members.

The Society was represented at the following United Nations meetings: (a) the sessions of the Human Rights Council in June 2006, December 2007 and June 2008 in Geneva — a representative from the New England Law School in Boston attended; (b) the sessions of the Human Rights Committee in March 2006, March 2007 and March 2008 in New York — a representative from the New England Law School in Boston attended the sessions; (c) the meeting of the United Nations Law of the Sea in June 2008, in New York — a representative from the University of Cordoba in Spain attended.

Other activities

At the annual meeting of the Society each spring there are panel discussions by experts, including a number of members of the United Nations staff, on issues

related to the United Nations system in the areas of the environment, health, gender and other subjects of global concern. The meetings typically generate an attendance of about 1,100.

In conjunction with the Academic Council on the United Nations system, the Society holds a workshop for academics interested in working and exchanging perspectives with members of the United Nations Secretariat.

The Society's publication, *International Legal Materials*, has a number of United Nations staff members serving as corresponding editors, ensuring that documents relating to or of interest to the United Nations are published in this bimonthly publication.

The ASIL regularly publishes background information on activities at the United Nations on its electronic website, *ASIL Insights*, which has a worldwide readership of 5,000.

The Society regularly interacts with the United Nations Legal Counsel and members of the Office of Legal Affairs to keep abreast of legal developments and the work of the International Law Commission. In recent years, the Society has supported efforts of the Office of the Legal Affairs to develop its audio-visual library on international law, including by contributing audio-visual content from the Society, arranging interviews with its leading members and publicizing the project.

3. December Twelfth Movement International Secretariat

Special, 1997

I. Introduction

The December Twelfth Movement International Secretariat is an organization whose goal is to ensure the protection of the human rights of people of African descent throughout the African diaspora and on the African continent. Its work with the United Nations is dedicated to work on issues that affect people of African descent and to promote the use of United Nations organs and special procedures to improve the quality of life for African people. In various parts of the world, the Society organizes activities in local communities to counter racism and publicizes the United Nations procedures as a way to secure and protect human rights.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

During the reporting period, the organization participated in the seventh session of the Human Rights Council in Geneva, where it made oral interventions on agenda items on: racism and racial discrimination and the right of peoples to self-determination. The organization addressed issues of summary and arbitrary execution and conditions of incarceration and organized a side event to show the documentary film "The Durban 400", on the important role played by NGOs in the development of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action in 2001.

The organization has been in regular contact with the Special Rapporteur on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, providing him with information and updates and lobbying for him to conduct a follow-up visit to the United States. The Special Rapporteur conducted a 19-day follow-up investigation in the United States from 18 May 2008 to 6 June 2008, during which the organization and the Association for the Prevention of Torture co-sponsored a public hearing on racism and racial discrimination with the Special Rapporteur in New York at the Schomburg Centre for Research in Black Culture.

The organization took part in the sixth and seventh sessions of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent in 2008, during which it lobbied for an expanded budget so that the Group could conduct some of its meetings in the Americas and other parts of the African diaspora and for the inclusion of specific items on the agenda of the Durban Review Conference in 2009.

Representatives of the organization attended sessions of the General Assembly, and in 2006 contributed to a shadow report submitted to the Human Rights Committee by United States civil society organizations and advocates for the Council's review of the second and third periodic reports of the United States regarding compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Showings of "The Durban 400" were organized in cities around the United States to highlight the difference that participation in the United Nations can mean for communities of colour.

Activities in support of the Millennium Development Goals

The organization has worked on the following Millennium Development Goals: **Goal 1**: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; **Goal 4**: Reducing child mortality; **Goal 6**: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; and **Goal 8**: Develop a global partnership for development. In 2005, following the devastation caused to the United States Gulf Coast area by Hurricane Katrina, which was compounded by the shortcomings in the Government response, the organization raised funds, collected supplies and sent six 18-wheeler truckloads of aid to the states of Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi. The organization was instrumental in 2005 and 2006 in exposing, publicizing and organizing opposition to illegal and sometimes fatal HIV/AIDS experiments being conducted on Black and Latino children under the custody of the New York City Agency for Child Services. The organization collected and sent medical supplies for humanitarian distribution in Zimbabwe in 2006 and 2007.

4. Hadassah: Women's Zionist Organization of America

Special, 2001

I. Introduction

Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, initiates and supports pace-setting health care, education and youth institutions in Israel. As the largest medical and research centre in the Middle East, the Hadassah Medical Organization, is the centrepiece of Hadassah's work. Despite ongoing violence in the region it serves, the Hadassah Medical Organization continues to promote humanitarian values, treating every person who comes through its doors, regardless of race, religion or ethnicity, and tirelessly working to improve Arab-Israeli cooperation. Hadassah is deeply committed to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals across the globe. The Nobel Peace Prize Committee nominated Hadassah for its 2005 prize.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council

Haddasah representatives have attended the following meetings and conferences held at United Nations Headquarters in New York:

2005: The special session of the General Assembly marking the sixtieth anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi death camps; the Commission on the Status of Women and the NGO consultations; the 10-year review of the Beijing Conference on Women; the Economic and Social Council high-level segment preparatory meeting; the Department of Public Information/NGO Conference; the Youth Assembly at the United Nations "Tomorrow's Leaders Today", at which a member of the Hadassah National Board made a presentation on "The Different Faces of Youth Aliyah", an Israeli national youth-service project; (c) the United States Mission to the United Nations, Office of Press and Public Diplomacy Forum, "The Role of NGOs in Promoting Peace in the Middle East", in which health-care professionals from the Hadassah Hospital in Jordan and the United States participated.

2006: Holocaust remembrance events; the Economic and Social Council NGO Forum; the high-level meeting on AIDS, "Uniting the World against AIDS"; the Department of Public Information/NGO Conference; the United Nations briefing on "The Status of Human Trafficking Around the World"; and the forum on General Assembly and NGO relations; the Economic and Social Council NGO Forum — representatives attended and addressed the forum on the contributions Hadassah has made to empower women through micro-lending and training; co-sponsored a networking session at the Department of Public Information/NGO Conference in "*Effective Partnerships and Network*", sponsored by the National Council of Negro Women.

2007: International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust; NGOs/Commission on the Status of Women event "*Make Girls Visible*"; the Council of Organizations of the United Nations Association of the United States of America, "*Pathways to Peace: Religious Perspectives on Solving Global Problems*"; Department of Public Information/NGO Conference, at which Hadassah sponsored a workshop on "*Water Security and Climate Change*" where representatives from Jordan, Israel and the United States from the Arava Institute for Environmental Studies discussed water security and supply issues currently affecting the Middle East and, potentially, the entire world.

2008: International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust; update on the work of the General Assembly; Vienna Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on the Status of Women "Forum on the Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking"; Committee on the Status of Women consultation day with 52 NGOs; Commission on Sustainable Development side event, "The impact of climate on health"; Department of Public Information/NGO Conference (served on the planning and events committees and presented a workshop on the "Community model for women's health promotion — community outreach: the right to be healthy"; the media seminar organized by the United Nations in cooperation and the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on "Peace in the Middle East", Vienna; co-sponsored workshops at the Commission on the Status of Women Conference on "Corporate feminism: enhancing corporate influence through women's empowerment" and on "What you should know about cervical cancer and human papillomavirus", an educational meeting focusing on prevention and early detection.

Hadassah has also cooperated with the United Nations in the following ways: (a) tours of the United Nations by Hadassah members in 2006, 2007 and 2008; (b) consistent attendance at the Department of Public Information/NGO briefings and at monthly meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women; (c) Hadassah has been a member of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee for the Family; the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on Sustainable Development; the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on Human Rights; the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee for the United Nations Children's Fund (subcommittee on HIV/AIDS); the United Nations Association of the United States of America; the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on the Status of Women and subcommittees on older women; the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; (d) ongoing outreach presenting news of United Nations resolutions, agencies, conventions, meetings and Millennium Development Goals to Hadassah constituency in the United States and to 34 countries under the aegis of Hadassah International via a vast e-mail network and publications; (e) Hadassah has a strong tradition of serving the Palestinian and Arab communities and helping Palestinians establish their own health system. Hadassah has developed many programmes to provide training for Arab and Palestinian medical personnel in the West Bank, as well as collaborated with Palestinian physicians in the areas of community health, paediatric oncology and cardiology and emergency medicine; (f) Hadassah lends its expertise in ophthalmology to populations across the globe; (g) Hadassah is a leader in disaster management and medical relief missions, frequently coming to the aid and rescue of those in need; (h) the Hadassah Medical Organization has trained health

professionals from countries throughout the world. Also, numerous delegations from around the world visit Hadassah facilities to learn about their innovative projects, medical and educational programmes, cutting-edge research and emergency trauma procedures.

Hadassah is deeply committed to furthering the Millennium Development Goals:

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education. **Actions:** (a) The Hadassah Foundation helps train Bedouin women to become teachers in their own communities; (b) Youth Aliyah villages provide education to new immigrants and children from dysfunctional homes; (c) Hadassah runs a national tutoring programme in the United States called "Read*Write*Now". Hadassah produces and distributes free tutoring manuals to schools and community organizations. Hadassah members, in coalition with community groups, tutor in local elementary schools and libraries across the country.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women. **Actions:** (a) The Hadassah Foundation focuses on economic empowerment for women and girls and promotes fundamental change by addressing the underlying obstacles that impede their social development. The Foundation supports programmes that provide low-income women with resources and training to enable them to become financially sufficient; (b) Hadassah mobilizes its membership and promotes gender equality by presenting lectures and workshops on economic security and gender equality for women.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality. **Actions:** Two Hadassah paediatric cardiac surgeons have been working together to repair the heart conditions of Palestinian children through the "Heart for Peace" programme at Hadassah, sponsored by the Peres Center for Peace.

Goal 5: Improve maternal health. **Actions:** (a) Hadassah's Patricia and Russell Fleishman Women's Health Center develops community outreach programmes on disease prevention, nutrition and preventive health-care education. It has also set up a women's health check at Hadassah Hospital, which includes a mammogram, electrocardiography, bone density test and blood work. In addition, it offers programmes for elderly women to provide them with activities and social contacts to improve their physical and mental health and their quality of life; (b) Hadassah helps combat maternal and foetal death in Palestinian communities by training midwives and nurses and by conducting workshops in Abu Ghosh and East Jerusalem.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. **Actions:** (a) Hadassah physicians have collaborated with colleagues in Ethiopia for the past 15 years, including initiating the Israeli consortium on AIDS medicine, a programme to "train the trainers", and the treatment of children with HIV/AIDS in an orphanage in Addis Ababa where antiretroviral therapy was administered; (b) a delegation of three surgeons and two public health officials from Senegal arrived recently at Hadassah Ein Kerem to learn about "Operation Abraham", an adult circumcision programme to help reduce the transmission of AIDS; (c) at the request of the Government of Kazakhstan, Hadassah sent a member of its AIDS Unit to help set up an HIV/AIDS centre based on the Ethiopian model, to include site visits, training of professionals and improved laboratory services; (d) students at the Braun Hebrew University-Hadassah School of Public Health and Community Medicine developed a plan to

treat cholera, which includes increasing safe drinking water sources, promoting community awareness about cholera prevention, improving surveillance and reporting of cholera cases, and conducting post-epidemic investigation and education.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability. **Actions:** (a) the Arava Institute for Environmental Studies at Kibbutz Ketura is a Middle Eastern regional teaching and research centre for university undergraduate and graduate studies in Israel; (b) Hadassah College Jerusalem's environmental health sciences programme incorporates a sound science base with an ethical mission to focus on the connection between environment and health. The curriculum is designed to equip graduates with the tools necessary for identification, assessment, prevention and control of environmental factors potentially harmful to human health, quality of life, and the stability and sustainability of ecosystems; (c) Hadassah College Jerusalem and Hadassah Israel sponsored a conference on "Environment, pollution and your health", which included information on climate control and global warming.

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development. **Actions:** (a) Hadassah helps establish medical infrastructure, care, education and research in developing countries. A paediatric surgeon from Hadassah Hospital attended the World Summit on the Information Society in Tunis to discuss developing computer programs for hospitalized children.

5. International Black Sea Club

Special, 1997

I. Introduction

The objectives of the International Black Sea Club are to: (a) unite efforts of the cities (or municipalities) of the Black Sea countries in common tasks related to the Black Sea coast; (b) participate in programmes and projects for preserving the ecological equilibrium of the Black Sea and its adjacent (coastal) territory; (c) organize the exchange of economic (commercial) information; (d) assist the development of tourism; participate in national and international projects on the exploration, research and preservation of the Black Sea; (e) organize contacts between the business subjects and the state administrative bodies of the corresponding countries.

The Club accomplished its purposes through the following activities: (a) participated in the development, coordination, organization and implementation of common investment projects in the fields of economy, ecology, tourism and culture; (b) created conditions for free enterprise and expansion of the business exchange; (c) problem-solving with regard to rational use of the resources of Black Sea and its protection from pollution; (d) strengthened the system of organizational, economic, scientific, technical, research, business and cultural relations between the municipalities and regions of the Black Sea basin; (e) sustained business relations among regional, national and international economic and financial institutions and encouraged foreign and local investments for the realization of projects in the region of Black Sea; (f) coordinated activities of regional clubs with similar objectives in the priority fields — economy, science, ecology, tourism and culture; (g) assisted the establishment of business contacts with local and foreign institutions, organizations and companies in the areas included in the tasks of the Club; (h) approved, developed and implemented commercial, production and other proposals for cooperation in different fields and proposals for different projects; (i) assisted enterprises and organizations in addressing problems of technical, economical, ecological and social-cultural cooperation when conducting negotiations and concluding contracts; (j) developed and assisted in the realization of joint projects for the utilization of natural resources, environmental protection and restoration, scientific research, and spiritual, cultural and religious communication in the region; (k) organized activities for publications and periodic information bulletins, as well as web pages for the member cities.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The organization has been constrained in carrying out its activities by lack of funding and budget shortage, which has made attendance at international meetings in New York, Geneva, and Vienna very difficult.

6. International Union of Building Centres

Special, 1993

I. Introduction

The objective of the International Union of Building Centres is to strengthen the social, cultural and professional ties between building centres throughout the world and to encourage the exchange of information and documentation within the building and construction industry. The Union, which has 20 members representing building centres in 14 countries, holds annual meetings and has cooperated in creating a common platform on Internet (see www.uicb.org). Some regional working groups have had common projects, including the group in Scandinavia which maintains the Nordic Building Bookstore on the Internet. Cooperation with the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies has been carried out through correspondence. Representatives of the Union have not participated in any United Nations meetings.

Activities of the International Union of Building Centres

Meetings and seminars: (a) Prague, 2006, seminars on "Enlargement of membership", "Importance of education of building centres" and "Energy intensity of buildings"; (b) Stuttgart, Germany, 2007, seminars on "E-business and building information" and "Information and knowledge management: helping the practitioner in planning and building".

Meeting of the Union in Istanbul, November 2008: fiftieth anniversary of the Union, seminars on "Video games and what the building sector can learn" and "The future of building — megatrends and weak signals".

II. Cooperation with other organizations

The Union maintains contact with the following organizations: (a) International Network for Construction Market Information; (b) International Council for Building Research Studies and Documentation: in September 2009, the International Council for Building Research Studies and Documentation and the Union reached an agreement on cooperation; (c) International Construction Information Society; (d) United Nations.

7. National Aboriginal Forestry Association

Special, 2005

I. Introduction

The National Aboriginal Forestry Association is a non-governmental indigenous peoples' organization whose mission is to advance the concepts of aboriginal control and sustainable forest management to serve the needs of aboriginal communities.

A. Aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action

The overall goal of the Association is to promote and support increased aboriginal involvement in forest management and related commercial opportunities. In pursuing this goal, the association is committed to strengthening the capacity of aboriginal communities and to building a forest policy framework that will accommodate and give substance to constitutionally recognized aboriginal and treaty rights. To address the range of underlying issues that must be dealt with to facilitate greater aboriginal participation in the forest sector, the Association has established six objectives: (a) assist aboriginal communities achieve a standard of land care which is balanced, sustainable and reflective of the traditional knowledge and forest values of aboriginal peoples; (b) facilitate capacity-building in forest management through the development of human resource strategies and models for increased participation in natural resource decision-making; (c) address the need for aboriginal forest land rehabilitation and increased aboriginal control over forest resources through the development of appropriate policy and programming; (d) ensure that aboriginal communities are made aware of ways and means by which they can extract the highest value possible from the forest resources they possess on reserve and from tenures they may hold in traditional territories; (e) support aboriginal peoples' aspirations regarding self-government and the exercise of aboriginal and treaty rights as they pertain to natural resource management; (f) provide a network for information sharing and to act in an advocacy role that seeks out opportunity to promote forestry amongst and on behalf of aboriginal peoples in Canada with governments and industry at all levels.

The Association has cooperated with various levels of government, forest industry associations, research and educational institutions and other aboriginal organizations to achieve its objectives, with a focus on building appropriate tools for contemporary forest management by aboriginal people consistent with the goals of self-determination and self-reliance as expressed by the Assembly of First Nations.

B. Organizational changes/developments

The Association has expanded its area of activity. As globalization, climate change, forest certification and numerous other factors cause shifts in forest policy, indigenous peoples' organizations, now more than ever, need access to international forest policy development processes. Collective indigenous perspectives on issues of cultural diversity and social justice are integral to discussions on forest

conservation and sustainable development. The Association has become increasingly involved in inter-indigenous policy development with a focus on natural resource management and forest sector business development in partnership with the indigenous organizations of other countries.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the United Nations

(a) Costa Rica, 2004: indigenous peoples'-led expert meeting on traditional forest-related knowledge and the expert meeting of the United Nations Forum on Forests. The organization prepared a paper and made a presentation at this expert meeting. The Executive Director of the Association was active in formulating recommendations, particularly those of the Northern working group. The organization disseminated information on the experts meeting in 2005 leading up to the fifth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests; (b) the National Aboriginal Forestry Association hosted a teleconference on the fifth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests with various aboriginal organizations in Canada; (c) the Executive Director of the Association was part of the Canadian delegation to the fifth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests and made a presentation at an indigenous peoples' side event; (d) January 2006, Ottawa, the Executive Director participated in a conference call with representatives of the secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests and other members of major groups.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

(a) Sixth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, 2006: the Executive Director collaborated with major groups at a multi-stakeholder session on the development of an official statement; (b) country-led multi-year programme of work of the United Nations Forum on Forests, "Charting the way forward to 2015", 2007, Bali, Indonesia; (c) workshop on "International forest policy and the United Nations non-legally binding instrument 2007", Ottawa: the Executive Director hosted and chaired the meeting to brief indigenous peoples organizations on the United Nations Forum on Forests, the country-led multi-year programme of work and other international forest policy initiatives; (d) seventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests 2007: the Executive Director facilitated the Forum's multi-stakeholder process as a major group representative. The goal of the Executive Director was to collaborate with indigenous organizations and other major groups in order to achieve more appropriate recognition of indigenous peoples' forest issues in the non-legally binding instrument.

C. Initiatives in support of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability: in addition to the above, the organization has written annual papers on the international forest policy dialogue, including the United Nations Forum on Forests, to inform indigenous peoples in

Canada of the impact of international processes on their rights. The organization does not have the financial resources to participate fully in relevant United Nations meetings and process. As an indigenous peoples NGO in a developed country, the Association is not eligible to receive international development funding. The Association has a strong interest in the ninth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests on the theme "Forests for people and livelihoods" and in regional and inter-sessional meetings leading up to that session.